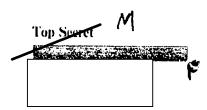


(b) (1) (b) (3)



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Hidden Players in a Deadly Game: Biological Warfare Programs Worldwide

An Intelligence Assessment

Top Secret

SW 88-10076CX SC 00454,88 December 1988

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Indonesia	
In late 1984, President Suharto endorsed the idea of	
developing an "industry for biochemical warfare"	
because other nations were already using "poisonous	
gas." At that time, we believed that (1) Indonesia was	
primarily interested in developing a defensive capabil-	
ity, and (2) an effort toward developing an offensive capability would have been directed toward CW only.	
capability would have been directed toward CW only.	
in 1978	
the Indonesian Army established NUBIKA—its nu-	
clear, biological, and chemical warfare directorate-	
for the purpose of developing offensive and defensive	
capabilities in both chemical and biological warfare.	<u> </u>
Reportedly, NUBIKA wanted to develop a defensive	
capability first and then eventually develop and stock-	
pile chemical and biological weapons.	
in 1982, NUBIKA's operating pian enanged occause its new director was opposed to	
developing an offensive capability. The new director	
agreed, however, that the Army should have a defen-	
sive capability.	
Additional, although possibly suspect, information	
also supports our assessment that Indonesia may be	
interested in developing an offensive BW capability.	
NUBIKA was involved in the production of "virulent	
bacteria and viruses." Research was reportedly car-	
ried out at the State Serological and Immunological	1
Institute (BIOFARMA) at Bandung.	
stated that the NUBIKA unit was staffed by graduate engineers, chemists, microbiologists, and bacteri-	
ologists, elemists, interodiologists, and oxeten-	
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